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## CLASS IX
## SOCIAL SCIENCE

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# INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition in which a person lacks the financial resources and essentials things to enjoy minimum standards of life. Poor people can be landless labourers in villages, jhuggi and slum dwellers in cities and towns, daily wage workers at construction sites, child, workers in Dhaba's or even beggars. India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world, where every fourth person is poor.

- When a person is unable to fulfil his basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter, then he is said to be living in poverty. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of poverty.
- In our daily life, we see poverty all around us. They could be landless labourers in villages, people living in overcrowded jhuggis in cities, daily wage workers or child workers in Dhaba's.
- According to facts, in India every fourth person is poor.
- Roughly 270 million (or 27 crore) People in India live in poverty (2011-12).

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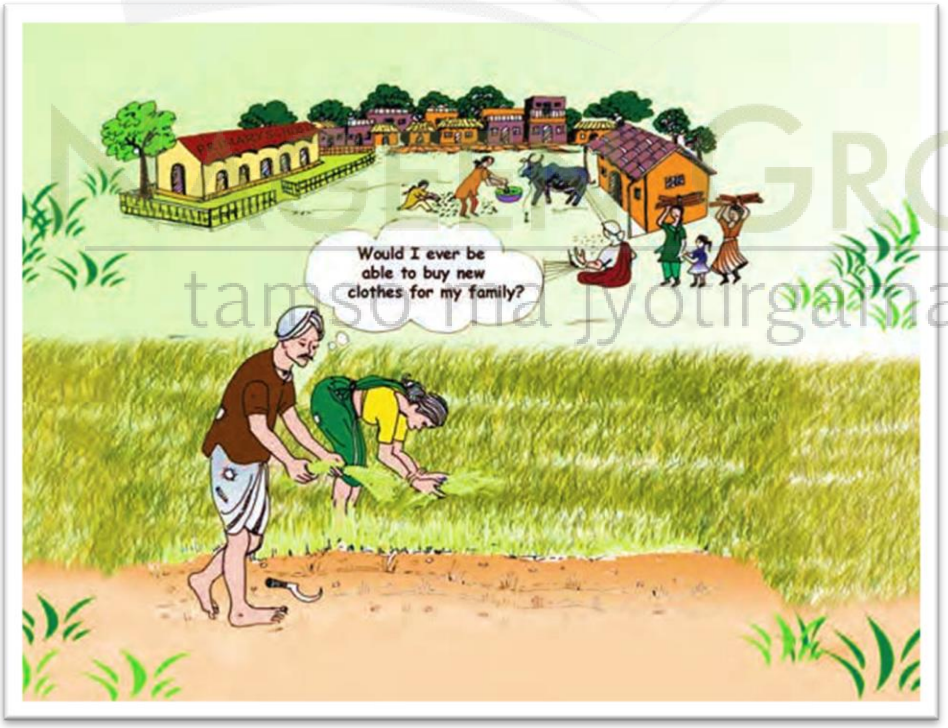
# TWO TYPICAL CASES OF POVERTY

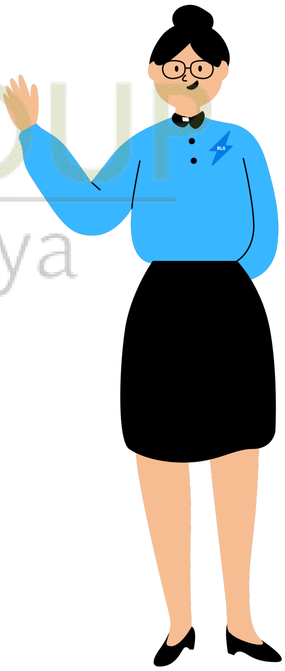
## Urban case

### Story of Ram Saran

## Rural Case

### Story of Lakha Singh



**Analysis and discussion of two cases of poverty**

Landlessness, Unemployment, Size of families, Illiteracy, Poor health/malnutrition, Child labour, Helplessness.

**Poverty**

- Hunger and lack of shelter.
- Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
- Lack of a regular job.
- Living with a sense of helplessness.

Mahatma Gandhi always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering.

# POVERTY AS SEEN BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

## Social scientists look it through various indicators like:

1. Level of income and consumption.
2. Social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc.
3. Analysis of poverty based on social exclusion and vulnerability is now becoming very common.

## Social exclusion

- Poor have to live in poor surrounding with poor people and excluded from enjoying social equality.
- Cause as well as consequences of poverty.
- Caste system is an example of social exclusion.

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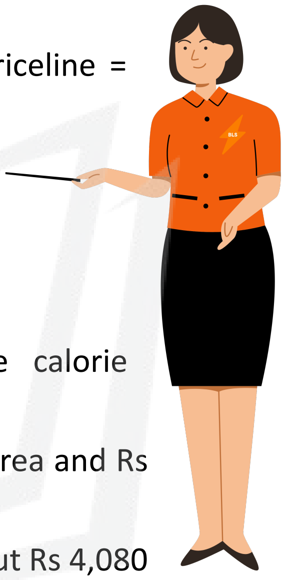
## Vulnerability

- When a section is more prone to specific problem it is known as vulnerable.
- When the probability of certain community or individual is more towards remaining poor.
- Creates probability of being more adversely affected.

# POVERTY LINE

- It is a benchmark which defines the poverty.
- A common method used to measure poverty is based on the income or consumption levels.
- Poverty line may vary with time and place.

## Determination of Poverty line in India



- A minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc. are determined for subsistence.
- These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. Priceline = Poverty line.
- Present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired Calorie requirement.
  - 2400 calories per person per day in rural area.
  - 2100 calories per person per day in urban area.
- The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements are [2011-12]
- The poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 816 per month for rural area and Rs 1000 for urban areas.
- A family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about Rs 4,080 per month will be below the poverty line. A similar family in the urban areas would need a minimum of Rs 5,000 per month to meet their basic requirements.
- Poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys.

## NSSO [National Sample Survey Organisation]

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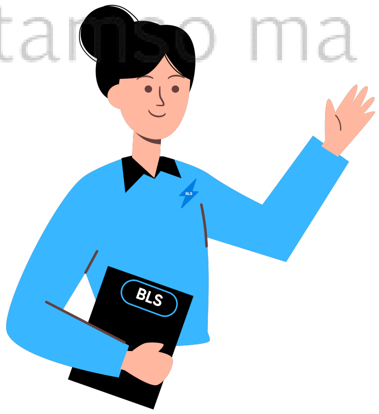



- World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line. [$ 1.90 per person per day]

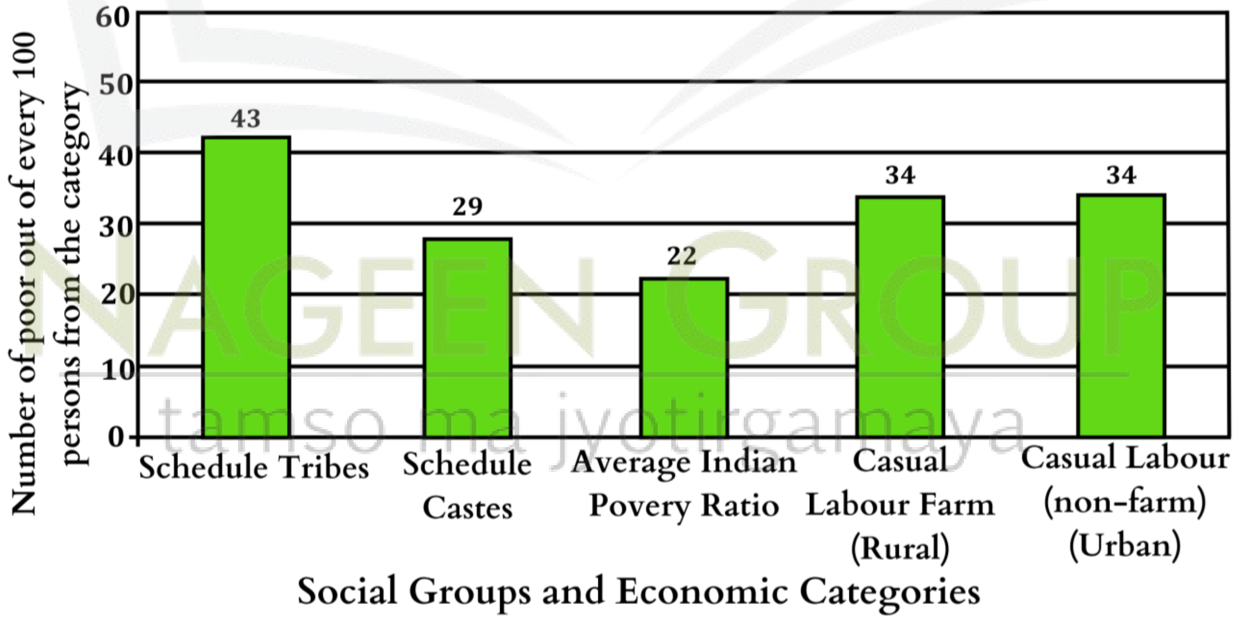
## Poverty Estimate

| | Poverty ratio (%) | | | Number of poor (in millions) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Combined** |
| **1993-94** | 507 | 32 | 45 | 329 | 75 | 404 |
| **2004-05** | 42 | 26 | 37 | 326 | 81 | 407 |
| **2009-10** | 34 | 21 | 30 | 278 | 76 | 355 |
| **2011-12** | 26 | 14 | 22 | 217 | 53 | 270 |

1. There is a substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from about 45 per cent in 1993-94 to 37.2 per cent in 2004–05.
2. If the trend continues, people below poverty line may come down to less than 20 per cent in the next few years.
3. The number of poor declined from 407 million in 2004–05 to 270 million in 2011–12 with an average annual decline of 2.2 percentage.

## Vulnerable groups

- The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India.



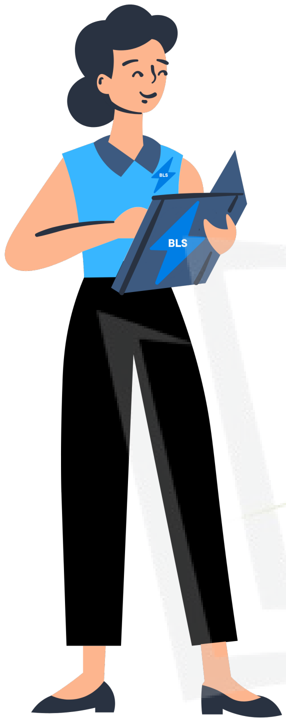

- Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.
- Economic groups, which are most vulnerable are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

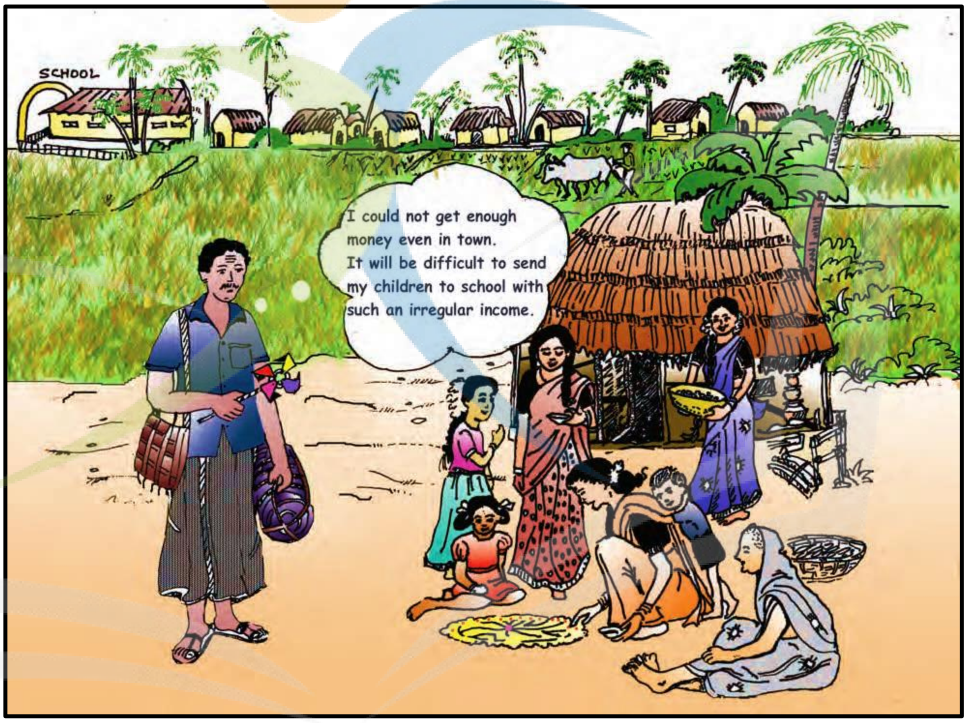
- The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem.
- Inequality of Income within a family

**Poorest of the poor**

Women, elderly people, and female infants.

**Story of Sivaraman**



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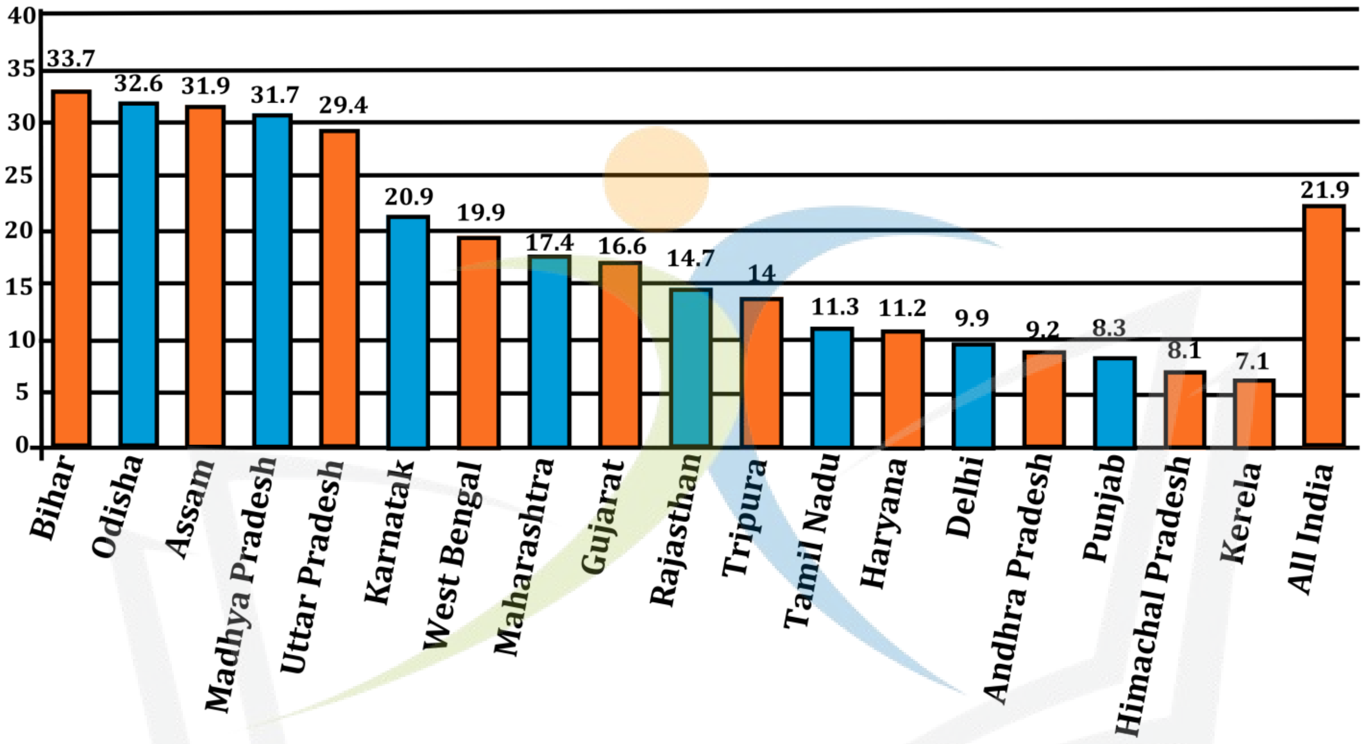
## INTER-STATE DISPARITIES

The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state and the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state.




**Analysis**

- Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 per cent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha had above all India poverty level.
- Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively.
- There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and West Bengal.

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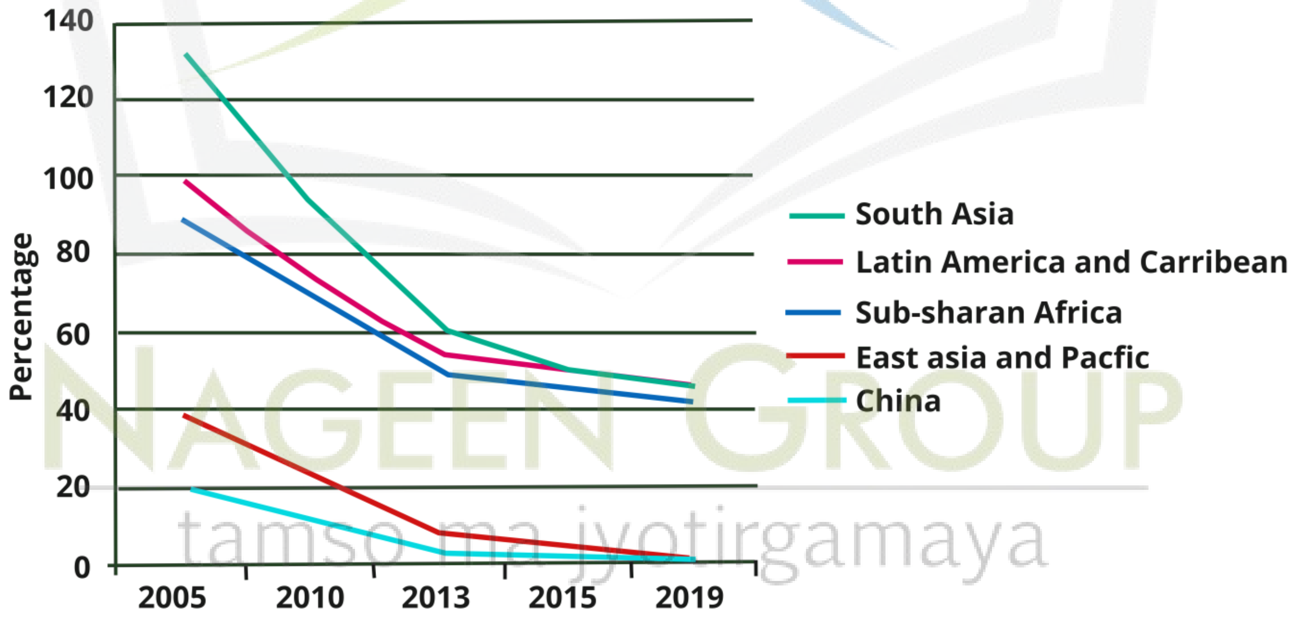
# GLOBAL POVERTY SCENARIO

**There has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences.**

- Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development.
- Countries of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan) the decline has also been rapid 34 per cent to 15.2 per cent in 2014.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact declined from 51 per cent in 2005 to 40.2 per cent in 2018.
- In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 10 per cent in 2005 to 4 per cent in 2018.
- Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.
- The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.




Share of people living on $1.90 a day, 2005–2019

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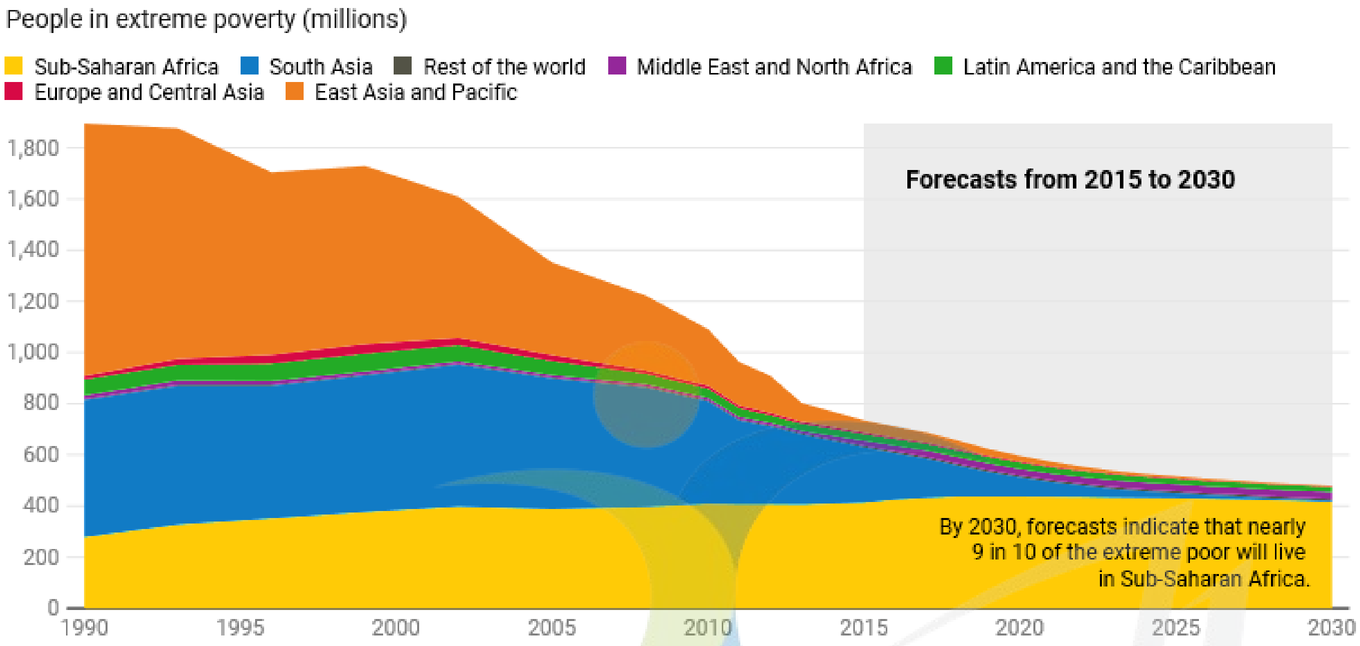
# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## GLOBAL POVERTY SCENARIO




**Graph : Number of poor by region ($ 1.90 per day) in millions**

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# CAUSES OF POVERTY IN INDIA

**There were a number of causes for the widespread poverty in India.**

- Low level of economic development under the British colonial administration.
- Declined in the traditional handicraft and Indian industries were discouraged.
- Jobs declined = Unemployment

**Cycle of Poverty**

Low growth rate and Income

Population was increasing.

- Fruits of green revolution was limited to some parts of India only.
- Migration to cities and low level of living standard.
- Industries failed to provide job and people migrated and started doing unorganised job.

**Poverty**

Huge income inequalities are another reason of poverty.

- Failure of land reforms.
- Lack of land resources

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**Socio-Culture and economic factors are also responsible for poverty.**

- In order to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money.
- Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc.
- Since poor people hardly have any savings, they borrow.
- Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So, the high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.

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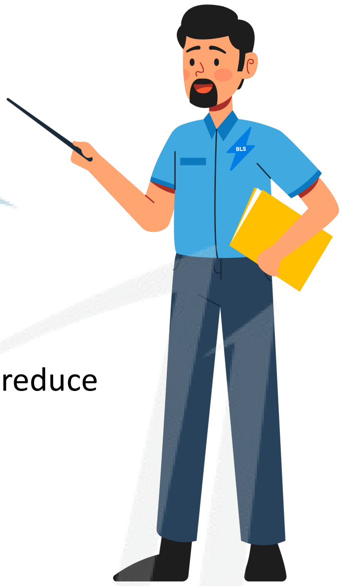
# ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES

## Anti-Poverty programmes

The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks.

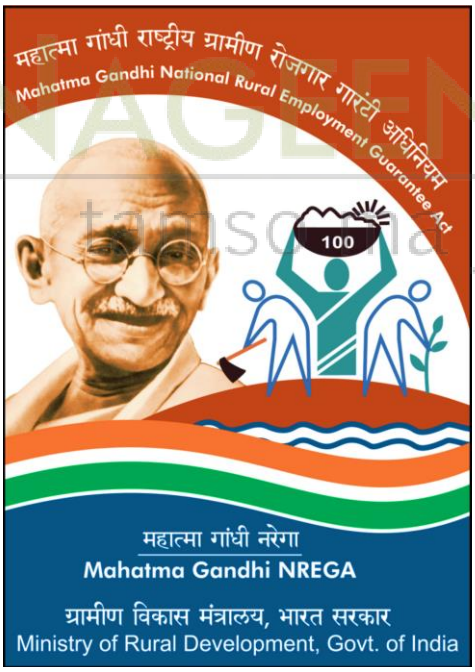


1. **Promotion of economic growth: -**
    - Low during the initial period [1980's]
    - After 1980's, India's economic growth has been of the fastest in the world.
    - 6 Percent during the 1980's and 1990's
    - Economic growth is related to poverty reduction.
2. **Targeted anti-poverty programmes: -**

    Policies and programmes which directly or indirectly targeted to reduce poverty.

    - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
    - Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA)
    - Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)
    - Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
    - Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
    - Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
    - Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee: -**



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- Aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household.
- It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of draught, deforestation, and soil erosion.
- One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.
- The share of SC, ST, Women person days in the scheme are 23 per cent, 17 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.
- The average wage has increased from 65 in 2006–07 to 132 in 2013–14.
- Recently, in March 2018, the wage rate for unskilled manual workers has been revised, state wise, the range of wage rate for different states and union territories lies in between ` 281 per day (for the workers in Haryana) to ` 168 per day (for the workers of Bihar and Jharkhand).

**Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY): -**

- It was started in 1993.
- The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

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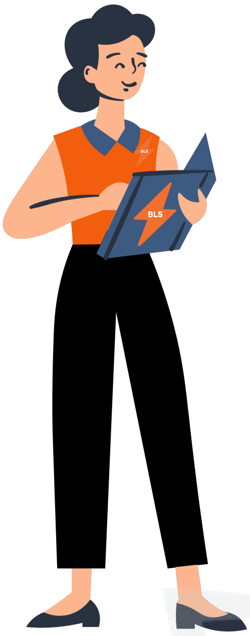
**Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP): -**

- This program was launched in 1995.
- The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.
- A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan.

**Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) –**



1. It was launched in 1999.
2. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

**Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY): -**

1. Launched in 2000.
2. Additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

## Outcome

The results of these programmes have been mixed.

- One of the major reasons for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting.
- Moreover, there has been a lot of overlapping of schemes.
- Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor.
- Therefore, the major emphasis in recent years is on proper monitoring of all the poverty alleviation programmes.

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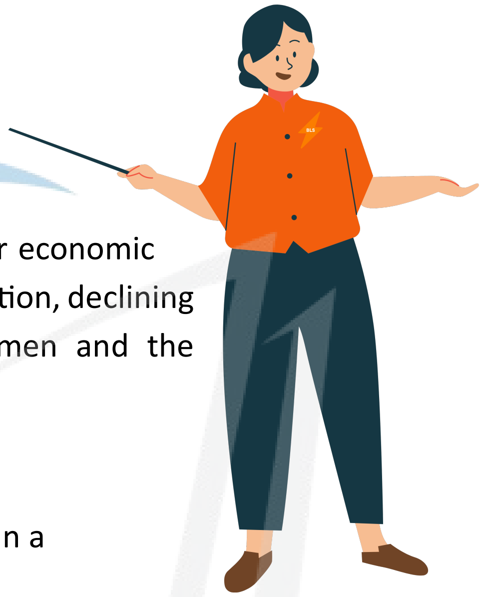
# THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

**Poverty**

No doubt poverty has certainly declined. But reducing poverty remains India's most compelling challenge.

**Challenges**



- Disparities in poverty are visible between rural and urban areas and among different states.
- Vulnerability of certain social groups.
- Overcoming the challenge of would be possible with higher economic growth, increasing stress on universal free elementary education, declining population growth, increasing empowerment of the women and the economically weaker sections of society.

**Limited definition of poverty**

- It is about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living.
- Need for broadening the concept into Human Poverty.
- A large number of people may have been able to feed themselves.

**Eradication of poverty is always a moving target**

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## INTRODUCTION

## (Practice Sheet)

1 **What does the term "poverty" refer to in economics?**

**A.** Having low income and few resources relative to others
**B.** Having no money at all
**C.** Being unemployed
**D.** Living in a rural area

2 **Which of the following is NOT a dimension of poverty?**

**A.** Income
**B.** Health
**C.** Education
**D.** Population

3 **What is the international income benchmark, below which a person is considered to be living in extreme poverty?**

**A.** ₹ 2 per day
**B.** ₹ 5 per day
**C.** ₹ 1 per day
**D.** ₹ 10 per day

4 **What does the term "vulnerability" refer to in the context of poverty?**

**A.** The likelihood of falling into poverty
**B.** The inability to work
**C.** The absence of education
**D.** The presence of high income

5 **Which factor contributes to the persistence of poverty in rural areas?**

**A.** Access to education and healthcare
**B.** Availability of job opportunities
**C.** Lack of basic infrastructure and services
**D.** High population density

6 What is poverty?

7 Why is it essential to study poverty as a challenge?

8 What are the various dimensions of poverty?

9 Explain the concept of the poverty line.

10 What is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), and how does it differ from the traditional income-based poverty measurement?

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# PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

## TWO TYPICAL CASES OF POVERTY

## (Practice Sheet)

1 **What is the main occupation of Ramu's family, as mentioned in the chapter?**

**A.** Farming
**B.** Business
**C.** Fishing
**D.** Manual labour

2 **What does Ramu's father do to supplement the family income?**

**A.** He works as a daily wage labourer
**B.** He runs a small grocery shop
**C.** He sells agricultural produce in the market
**D.** He is unemployed

3 **Why does Ramu's mother take up a job in the city?**

**A.** To fulfil her dream of living in a city
**B.** To support the family financially and improve their standard of living
**C.** To get away from the village life
**D.** To pursue her passion for art

4 **What is the primary reason for Lata's family being in poverty, as mentioned in the chapter?**

**A.** Low education levels
**B.** Lack of access to healthcare
**C.** High expenses on cultural events
**D.** Low income and unemployment

5 **What is the main source of income for Lata's family?**

**A.** Farming
**B.** Business
**C.** Daily wage labour
**D.** Government job

6 What is poverty?

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# THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

## POVERTY AS SEEN BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

### (Practice Sheet)

1 **According to social scientists, what does poverty result from?**

A. Lack of ambition
B. Lack of hard work
C. Social and economic factors
D. Lack of education

2 **What is the term used to describe the minimum income required to meet basic needs and lead a decent life?**

A. Absolute poverty line
B. Relative poverty line
C. Multidimensional poverty
D. Vulnerability threshold

3 **According to social scientists, what does the poverty line help in determining?**

A. The number of billionaires in a country
B. The number of people living in poverty
C. The highest-paid jobs in a country
D. The total national income of a country

4 **What is the primary drawback of using only income as the criteria to identify poverty?**

A. It doesn't consider other aspects like health and education
B. It is difficult to calculate
C. It leads to underestimating poverty
D. It is biased towards the rich

5 **What is the Human Development Index (HDI) used for?**

A. Measuring the wealth of a nation
B. Evaluating the literacy rate of a country
C. Assessing the overall development of a country
D. Calculating the poverty line

6 What is the sociological perspective on poverty?

7 Explain the concept of the "cycle of poverty" as viewed by social scientists.

8 How do social scientists analyse the relationship between poverty and social exclusion?

9 Discuss the role of social institutions in perpetuating poverty.

10 What is the significance of studying poverty from an anthropological perspective?

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02

# THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

## POVERTY LINE

## (Practice Sheet)

1 **What is the primary purpose of establishing a poverty line?**

**A.** To determine the number of millionaires in a country
**B.** To measure the highest income in a society
**C.** To identify the number of people living in poverty
**D.** To calculate the national GDP

2 **How is the poverty line calculated in most countries, including India?**

**A.** It is a fixed income level for all regions and populations.
**B.** It varies based on the cost of living in different regions and for different family sizes.
**C.** It is determined by the government's budget.
**D.** It is set at a level that includes all basic necessities.

3 **What is the Tendulkar Committee known for in the context of poverty estimation in India?**

**A.** Calculating the global poverty line
**B.** Introducing the Multidimensional Poverty Index
**C.** Recommending a new methodology for estimating poverty in India
**D.** Focusing on absolute poverty measurement

4 **Which factor is NOT considered when determining the poverty line in India?**

**A.** Food expenditure
**B.** Structural unemployment
**C.** Education expenditure
**D.** Clothing expenditure

5 **In India, what is the poverty line primarily based on?**

**A.** Cost of housing
**B.** Cost of education
**C.** Cost of food
**D.** Cost of transportation

6 What is the poverty line?

7 Why is the concept of the poverty line important in measuring poverty?

8 How is the poverty line calculated in most countries?

9 What are the limitations of using a fixed poverty line for measuring poverty?

10 Explain the difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty in the context of the poverty line.

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## INTER-STATE DISPARITIES

### (Practice Sheet)

1 **What do inter-state disparities in India refer to?**

**A.** Differences in income levels among individuals within a state.
**B.** Differences in poverty rates between urban and rural areas.
**C.** Variations in economic development and living standards among states.
**D.** Differences in access to healthcare within a state.

2 **Which of the following factors contributes significantly to inter-state disparities in India?**

**A.** Uniform economic policies across all states.
**B.** Differences in geographical location and climate.
**C.** Equal distribution of resources among states.
**D.** Similar levels of education in all states.

3 **Which state in India has one of the highest per capita income levels, leading to lower inter-state disparities?**

**A.** Bihar
**B.** Kerala
**C.** Uttar Pradesh
**D.** Jharkhand

4 **In the context of inter-state disparities, what does the term 'GDP' stand for?**

**A.** Gross Development Product.
**B.** Gross Domestic Product.
**C.** General Development Parameter.
**D.** Gross Demographic Profile.

5 **How can inter-state disparities in India be reduced?**

**A.** By promoting economic growth only in the richest states.
**B.** By equal distribution of resources among all states.
**C.** By improving education and healthcare facilities in poorer states.
**D.** By implementing the same policies in all states, regardless of their needs.

6 What do you understand by inter-state disparities in the context of poverty in India?

7 Mention two key factors that contribute to inter-state disparities in poverty in India.

8 How does regional concentration of industries impact inter-state disparities in poverty?

9 Provide an example of a state with low inter-state disparity in poverty and explain the factors contributing to this situation.

10 What role does government policy play in addressing inter-state disparities in poverty?

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## GLOBAL POVERTY SCENARIO

### (Practice Sheet)

1 **Approximately how many people worldwide were living in extreme poverty (defined as less than $1.90 per day) as of the latest available data (as of my knowledge cutoff in September 2021)?**

**A.** 100 million
**B.** 500 million
**C.** 1 billion
**D.** 3 billion

2 **Which region of the world has the highest concentration of people living in extreme poverty?**

**A.** Sub-Saharan Africa.
**B.** South Asia
**C.** North America
**D.** Western Europe

3 **The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) aims to eradicate extreme poverty globally by which year?**

**A.** 2025
**B.** 2030
**C.** 2040
**D.** 2050

4 **Which of the following factors is a significant contributor to global poverty?**

**A.** High levels of international trade.
**B.** Access to quality education in all countries.
**C.** Income inequality within and between countries.
**D.** Abundant natural resources.

5 **Which organization compiles and publishes data on global poverty, including the World Poverty Clock and Global Multidimensional Poverty Index?**

**A.** World Bank
**B.** United Nations
**C.** International Monetary Fund (IMF)
**D.** Oxfam International

6 Define global poverty and explain its significance in the world today.

7 What is the international poverty line, and how is it determined?

8 Explain the concept of 'absolute poverty' and 'relative poverty' in the context of the global poverty scenario.

9 What are the major challenges in eradicating global poverty, and how can they be addressed?

10 How does the global poverty scenario impact international development goals and policies?

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## CAUSES OF POVERTY IN INDIA

### (Practice Sheet)

**1 What is the primary reason for the high incidence of poverty in India?**

**A.** Lack of natural resources
**B.** Rapid population growth
**C.** Low levels of education
**D.** Excessive government spending

**2 Which sector of the Indian economy has the highest percentage of the workforce but contributes the least to the GDP?**

**A.** Agriculture
**B.** Manufacturing
**C.** Services
**D.** Information technology

**3 What is the term used to describe the situation when more people are engaged in farming than required for efficient farming?**

**A.** Agricultural growth
**B.** Agricultural modernization
**C.** Disguised unemployment
**D.** Industrialization

**4 What role does underemployment play in the persistence of poverty in rural India?**

**A.** It leads to a surplus of skilled workers.
**B.** It reduces the productivity of the agricultural sector.
**C.** It increases the average income in rural areas.
**D.** It encourages rural-to-urban migration.

**5 What is the primary cause of the unequal distribution of land in rural India?**

**A.** Government policies that promote land redistribution
**B.** The absence of landownership in rural areas
**C.** Historical factors like the Zamindari system
**D.** High agricultural productivity

6 What is poverty, and why is it considered a challenge in India?

7 Name the major factors responsible for poverty in India.

8 How does unemployment contribute to poverty in India?

9 Explain the concept of 'underemployment' as a cause of poverty.

10 How does the lack of access to basic services like education and healthcare affect poverty levels?

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES

## (Practice Sheet)

1 **What is the main objective of anti-poverty programs?**

**A.** To increase economic growth
**B.** To reduce the number of people living in poverty
**C.** To provide subsidies to businesses
**D.** To promote international trade

2 **Which type of employment is considered as the most secure form of employment?**

**A.** Self-employment
**B.** Casual employment
**C.** Regular employment
**D.** Seasonal employment

3 **Which organization implements the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in India?**

**A.** Ministry of Rural Development
**B.** Ministry of Finance
**C.** Ministry of Labour and Employment
**D.** Ministry of Home Affairs

4 **Which scheme aims to provide social security to unorganized sector workers?**

**A.** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
**B.** National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
**C.** Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
**D.** Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

5 **Which of the following is not a component of the National Food Security Act (NFSA)?**

**A.** Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
**B.** Maternity Benefit Programme
**C.** Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
**D.** Midday Meal Scheme

6 What are anti-poverty measures, and why are they important?

7 Name three different types of anti-poverty programs in India.

8 Explain the objectives of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

9 How does the Public Distribution System (PDS) work in India?

10 What is the role of self-help groups (SHGs) in poverty alleviation?

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# POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

## (Practice Sheet)

**1 What is the main challenge associated with the poverty line in India?**

**A.** It is too high, leading to overestimation of poverty
**B.** It is too low, leading to underestimation of poverty
**C.** It is irrelevant in assessing poverty
**D.** It is the same as the global poverty line

**2 Which state in India has the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line?**

**A.** Kerala
**B.** Punjab
**C.** Bihar
**D.** Goa

**3 What is the most common reason for poverty in rural areas?**

**A.** Lack of education
**B.** Lack of infrastructure
**C.** Unemployment
**D.** Low agricultural productivity

**4 Which of the following is NOT a dimension of poverty?**

**A.** Income
**B.** Health
**C.** Education
**D.** Urbanization

**5 What is the main objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?**

**A.** Providing free education in rural areas
**B.** Ensuring employment for at least 100 days in rural areas
**C.** Providing free healthcare in rural areas
**D.** Promoting industrialization in rural areas

6 What are the various dimensions of poverty?

7 How can education help in reducing poverty?

8 What is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), and how does it address poverty?

9 Explain the concept of the "unemployment rate."

10 What is meant by the term "social exclusion"?

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# NCERT TEXTBOOK SOLUTION

**1. Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.**

**Answer:**

A person is considered poor if their income or consumption level falls below a given "minimum level" necessary to fulfil basic needs. This minimum level is called the poverty line. In India, the poverty line is estimated by multiplying the prices of physical quantities like food, clothing, footwear, fuel, light, education, etc., in rupees. The numbers involved in determining the poverty line vary for different years. Also, the poverty line for rural areas is different from that of urban areas because the work, lifestyle and expenses are different for rural and urban areas.

**2. Do you think that the present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate?**

**Answer:**

No, the present-day methodology of poverty estimation does not seem to be completely appropriate. This is because the only factor taken into consideration is economic status, and moreover, it considers a minimum subsistence of living instead of a reasonable status of living. Poverty today is a larger concept than only the economic status of the people. With advancements and development, the definition of poverty has also changed. People might be able to feed themselves and their families, but education, shelter, health, job security and dignity remain far from their reach. To overcome poverty entirely, all the above-mentioned factors also need to be kept in consideration. To completely remove poverty from the country, the methodology to estimate poverty should also be changed.

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**3. Describe poverty trends in India since 1973.**

**Answer:**

The Economic Survey of 2017-18 showed that although poverty has declined in the country, the number of poor still remains very high. The poverty ratio of 1993-94 for both rural and urban areas together was at 45%, and the ratio for the year 2011-12 has declined to 22%. However, the topic of concern still remains that there has not been any massive decline in the number of poor living in the country. While 404 million poor population was accounted for in both rural and urban areas in 1993-94, the poor population in 2011-12 was

270 million. The survey clearly tells that the concerned authorities must take some serious steps in order to make India a country free of poverty.

**4. Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.**

**Answer:**

The major reasons for poverty in the country are

1. The low level of economic development under British colonial rule. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
2. The spread of the Green Revolution created many job opportunities for the people of the country, yet they were not sufficient in comparison to the number of job seekers.
3. The unequal distribution of land and resources is another important factor for poverty in India.
4. In order to fulfil social obligations and religious ceremonies, the poor end up spending a lot, which results in poverty.
5. Inequality in the income of the people is also a major reason for poverty.

**5. Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.**

**Answer:**

The social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are

1. Scheduled Caste Households
2. Scheduled Tribe Households

The economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India are

1. Rural Agricultural Labour Households
2. Urban Casual Labour Households

**6. Give an account of interstate disparities of poverty in India.**

**Answer:**

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Poverty in India differs for different states. The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state, causing inter-state disparities in the poverty level. Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are the three poorest states in India, with their people living below the poverty line 47, 42 and 37 per cent, respectively. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are the three better-off states in India as far as poverty is concerned. There are various factors that are responsible for these interstate disparities of poverty in India.

**7. Describe global poverty trends.**

**Answer:**

The success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state, causing inter-state disparities in the poverty level. Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are the three poorest states in India, with their people living below the poverty line 47, 42 and 37 per cent, respectively. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh are the three better-off states in India as far as poverty is concerned. There has been a substantial reduction in global poverty. Poverty declined in China and South-East Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and huge investments in the development of human resources. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained almost the same. In sub-Saharan Africa, poverty saw an upward trend rather than a downward trend. It rose from 41% in 1981 to 46% in 2001. Poverty has surfaced in some of the former socialist countries, like Russia, where formerly it was non-existent.

**8. Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation.**

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**Answer:**

Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of the Indian developmental strategy. The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks: promotion of economic growth and targeted anti-poverty programmes. Awareness is being spread across the nation specifying the importance of education, which has resulted in an increase in the literacy level. Various schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) have been introduced by the government with an aim to abolish poverty from the country.

**9. Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(i) What do you understand by human poverty?**

**Answer:**

Human poverty is a term that means that poverty is not just limited to the economic status of the people but rather spreads in various other sectors, which include lack of education, negligence of the health care system, discrimination and disparity. Abolishing poverty should not be the only aim of the authorities, but abolishing human poverty must be the aim.

**(ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?**

**Answer:**

Women, female infants and the elderly are considered the poorest of the poor. This is because, in a poor household, these people suffer the most and are deprived of the maximum necessities in life.

**(iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?**

**Answer:**

The main features of the National Rural Employment Act 2005 are as follows:

1. To provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.
2. Sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.
3. One-third of the proposed jobs under this scheme have been reserved for women.

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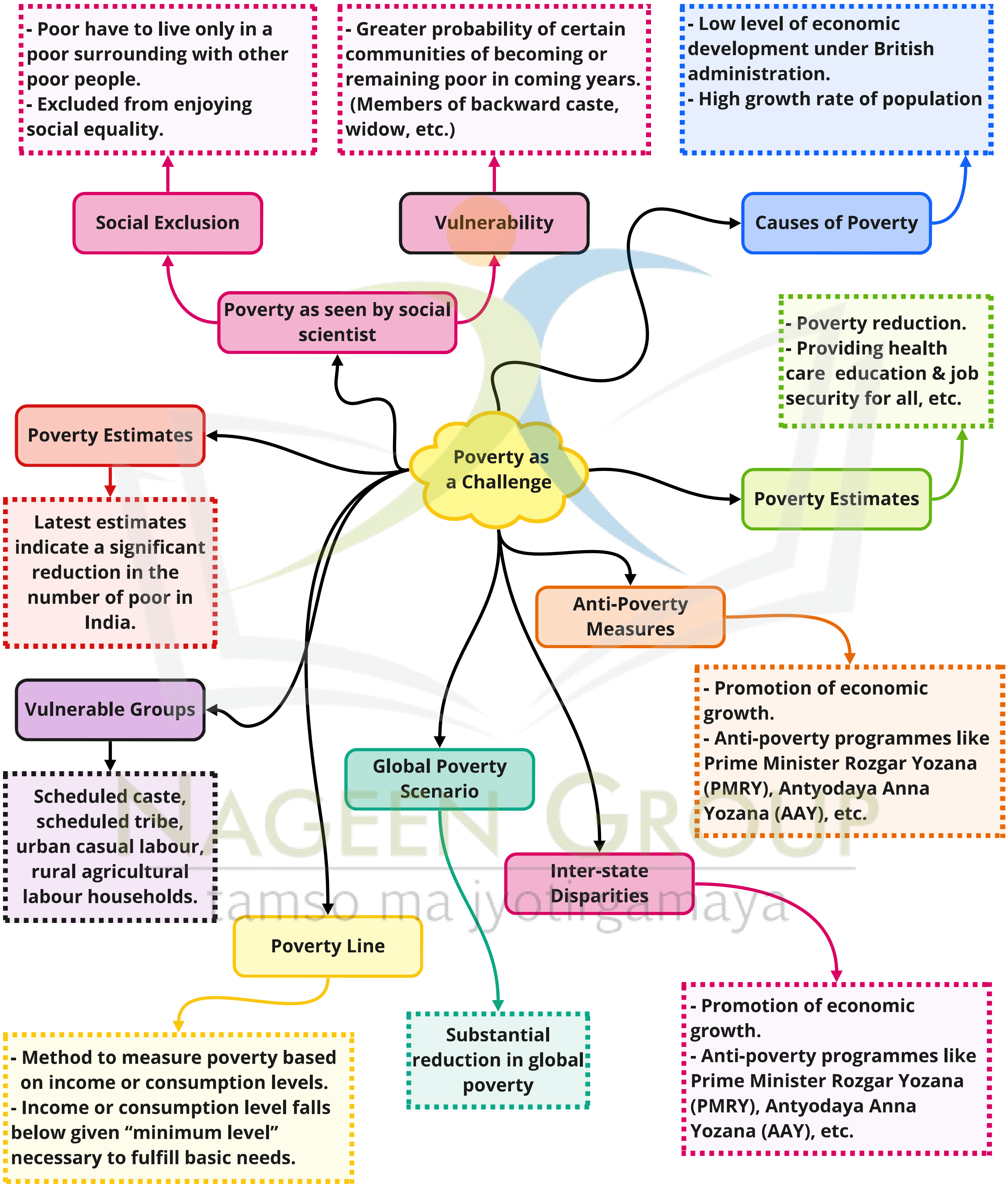
# 03 POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

## MIND MAP



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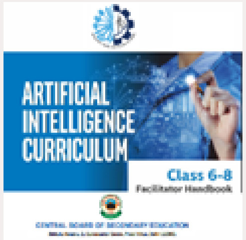
# SKILL MODULES BEING OFFERED IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

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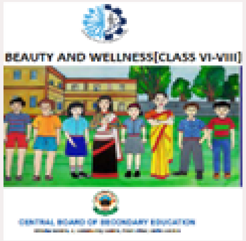


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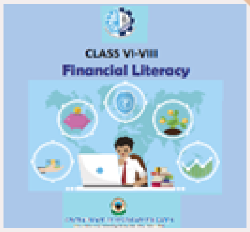
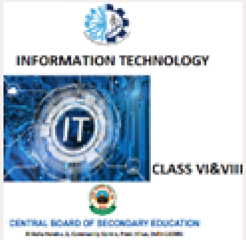



Financial Literacy

Handicrafts

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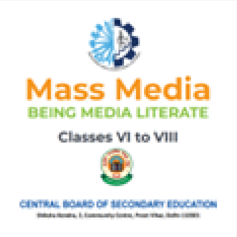
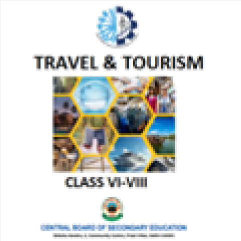



Mass Media - Being Media Literate

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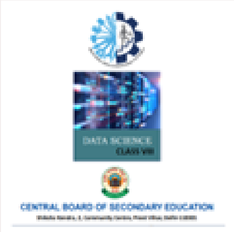

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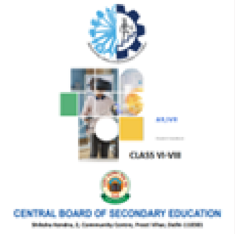

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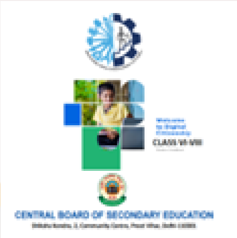

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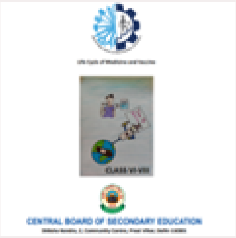
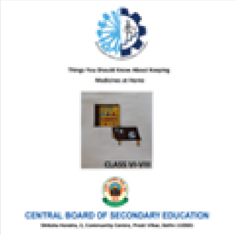
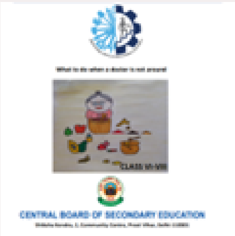


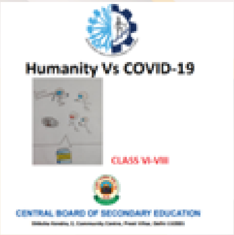
Life Cycle of Medicine & Vaccine



Things you should know about keeping Medicines at home

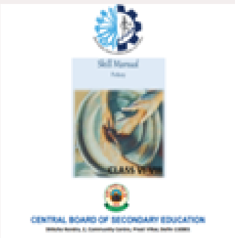


What to do when Doctor is not around

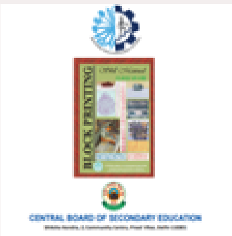



Humanity & Covid-19

Blue Pottery



Pottery



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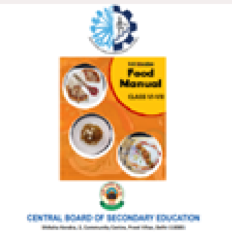
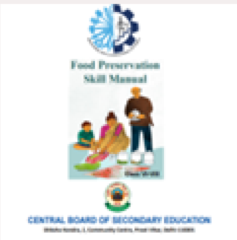
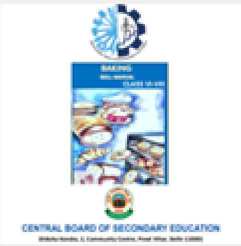


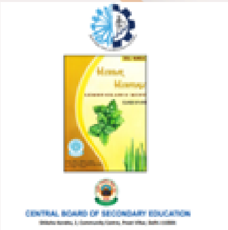
Food



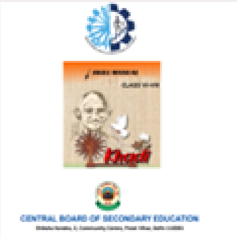

Food Preservation



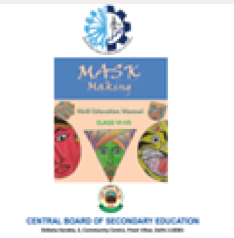
Baking



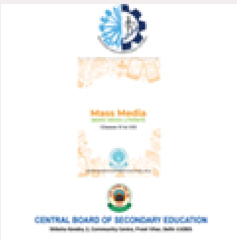
Herbal Heritage



Khadi

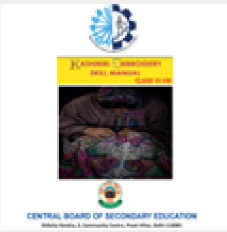



Mask Making



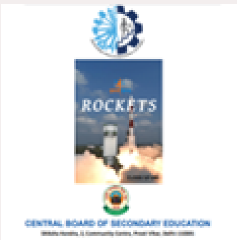
Mass Media

Making of a Graphic Novel

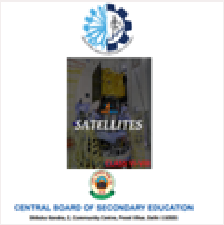


Kashmiri Embroidery

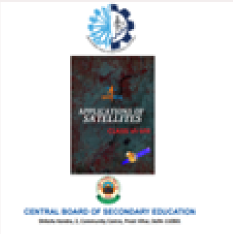
Embroidery



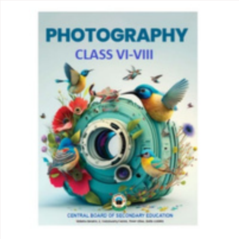

Rockets




Satellites



Application of Satellites

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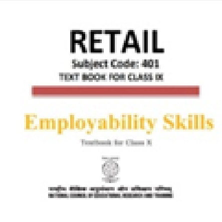
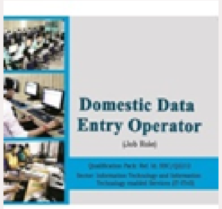
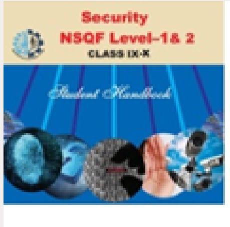


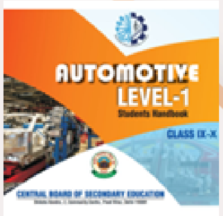
Retail



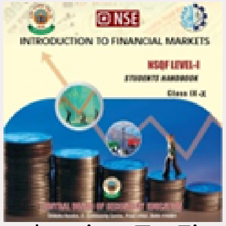
Information Technology



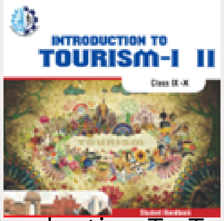
Security



Automotive

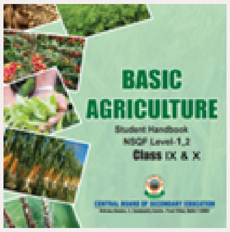


Introduction To Financial Markets

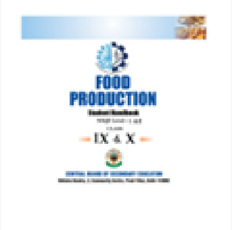


Introduction To Tourism

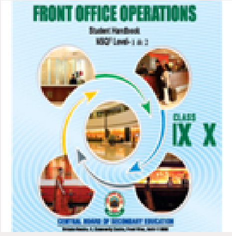
Beauty & Wellness



Agriculture



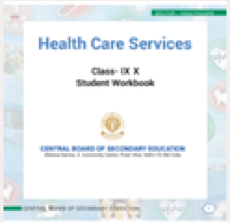
Food Production



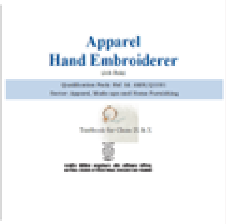
Front Office Operations

Banking & Insurance

Marketing & Sales

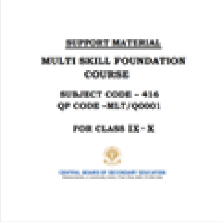


Health Care

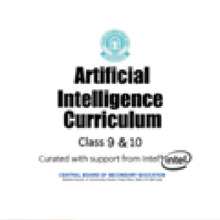


Apparel

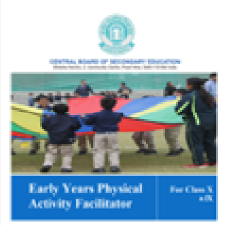
Multi Media



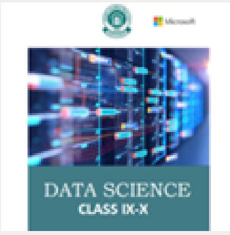
Multi Skill Foundation Course



Artificial Intelligence

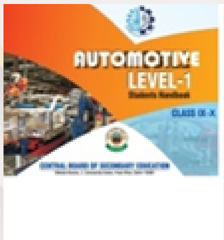


Physical Activity Trainer

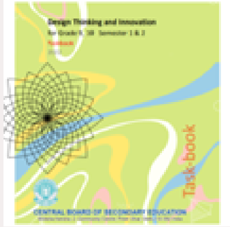


Data Science

Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

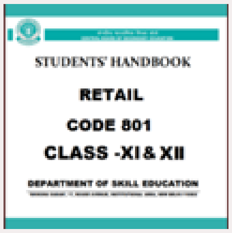


Foundation Skills For Sciences (Pharmaceutical & Biotechnology)(NEW)



Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

# SKILL SUBJECTS AT SR. SEC. LEVEL (CLASSES XI – XII)



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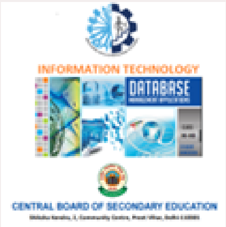
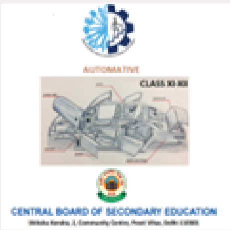


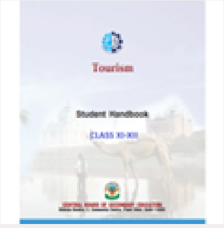
InformationTechnology

Web Application

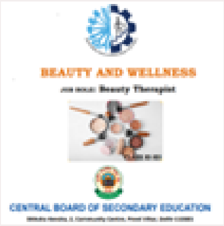


Automotive

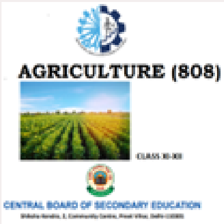
Financial Markets Management



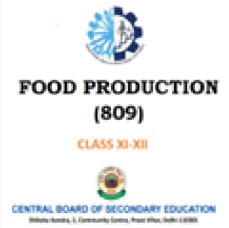
Tourism



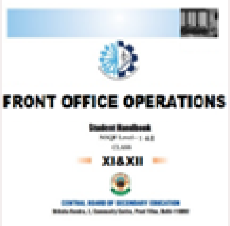
Beauty & Wellness



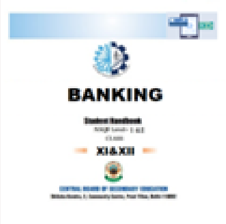
Agriculture



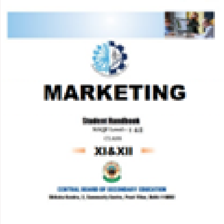
Food Production



Front Office Operations



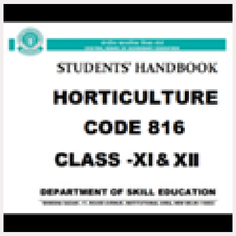
Banking



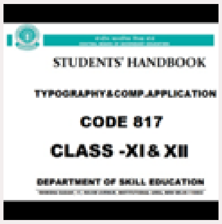
Marketing

Health Care

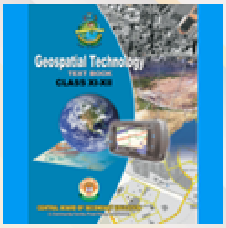
Insurance



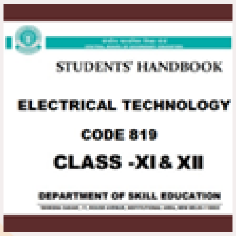
Horticulture



Typography & Comp. Application

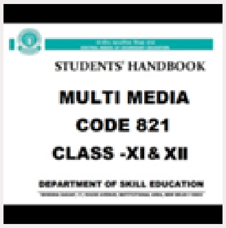


Geospatial Technology

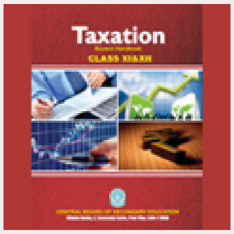


Electrical Technology

Electronic Technology

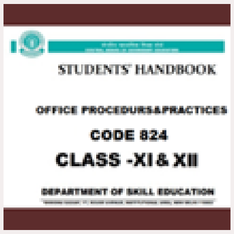


Multi-Media

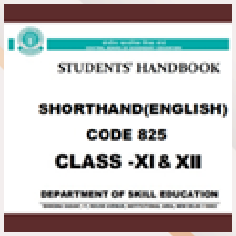



Taxation

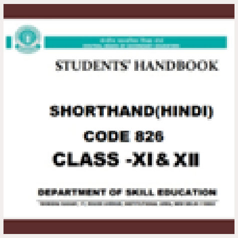
Cost Accounting



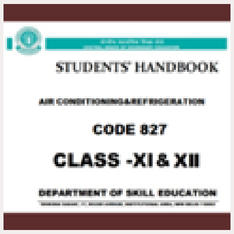

Office Procedures & Practices



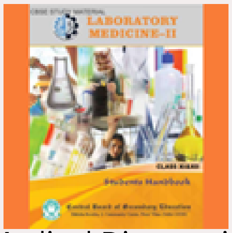

Shorthand (English)




Shorthand (Hindi)

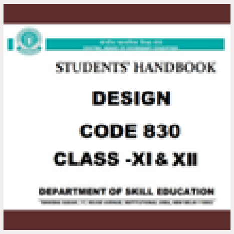



Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration

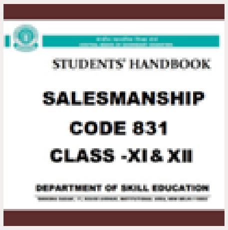



Medical Diagnostics

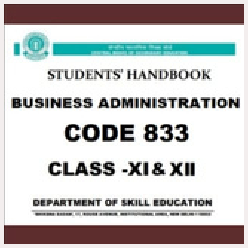
Textile Design



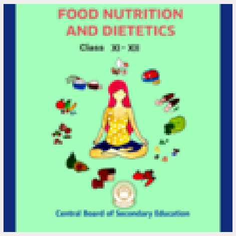

Design



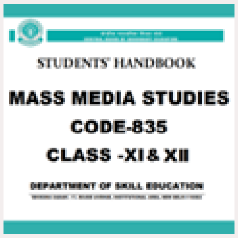

Salesmanship




Business Administration

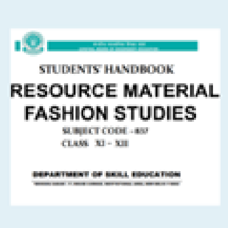



Food Nutrition & Dietetics

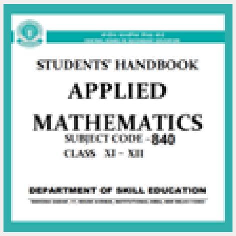



Mass Media Studies

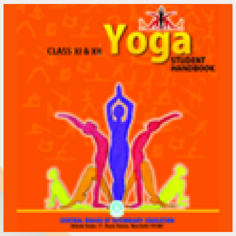
Library & Information Science



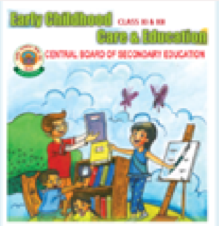

Fashion Studies



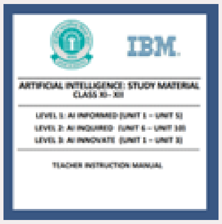

Applied Mathematics




Yoga

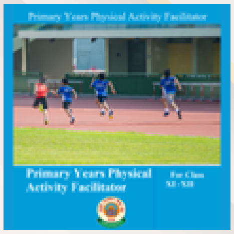



Early Childhood Care & Education

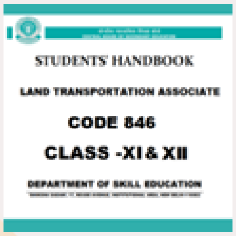



Artificial Intelligence

Data Science




Physical Activity Trainer(new)




Land Transportation Associate (NEW)

Electronics & Hardware (NEW)

Design Thinking & Innovation (NEW)

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# Subject Wise Secondary and Senior Secondary Groups IX & X

## Secondary Groups (IX & X)

- SST
- Mathematics
- Science
- English
- Hindi-A
- Hindi-B
- IT Code-402
- IT
- Artifical intelligence

## Senior Secondary Groups XI & XII

- Physics
- Chemistry
- English
- Mathematics
- Biology
- Accountancy
- Economics
- BST
- History

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Class 9

Join us on Telegram
Class 10

Join us on Telegram
Class 11 (Sci)

Join us on Telegram
Class 11 (Com)

Join us on Telegram
Class 11 (Hum)

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Class 12 (Com)

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Class 12 (Hum)

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Class 9

Join us on Telegram
Class 10

Join us on Telegram
Class 11 (Sci)

Join us on Telegram
Class 11 (Com)

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